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FUNGI ON MOSSES

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

Cladosporium epibryum Cooke & Massee was referred to in the Bryologist for May 1911 and originally described without indication of hosts. As they were all sent to Dr. Massee, I wrote to inquire about them and received the following list of mosses as host species:

1. *Ulota phyllantha* Brid.—Jaquina Bay, Ore.—T. Howell.
2. *Grimmia ovata* W. & M.—Canada.—J. Macoun, No. 84.
3. *Grimmia Doniana* Sm.—Spokane Falls, Wash.—J. B. Leiberger, No. 110.

Encalypta rhabdocarpa Schwgr. —Lake Pend d'Oreille, Ida.—J. B. Leiberger, 153 pp.

5. *Bartramia pomiformis* Hedw.—Lake Pend d'Oreille.—J. B. Leiberger, 153 pp.

6. *Hypnum megaptitulum* Sull.—Lake Pend d'Oreille.—J. B. Leiberger.

7. *Fabronia andina* Mitt.—Ingenio del Oro, Bolivia.—H. H. Rusby.

8. *Bartramia Potosica* Mont.—Sorata, Bolivia.—H. H. Rusby.

These types are at Kew and duplicates of them exist at the New York Botanical Gardens. The fungus occurs as black septate filaments protruding from the walls of old capsules, particularly those that have wintered over, usually species of genera that hold their capsules a long time. In the case of *Ulota phyllantha*, they occurred around the mouth of the capsule, and the teeth were so much distorted and undeveloped that it was difficult to describe the peristome, on these, the first record for this moss to be found fruiting.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOSSES OF THE COAST REGION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Read at Sullivant Moss Society Meeting, Minneapolis, Dec. 28, 1910]

ALBERT J. HILL.

Though for some years cultivating and greatly enjoying an amateur acquaintance with the moss flora of this Pacific Slope, I have always felt great hesitation in committing my scant knowledge to writing, conscious that I possess no critical acquaintance with the subject.

What little has been learned of the several genera and species that carpet our great evergreen forests and festoon their giant boles for a hundred feet skyward, has come of actual contact with Nature only, except as assisted by friends of the Sullivant Moss Society to whom I am under lasting obligations for frequent and valued favors.

The climate of British Columbia, at least of that portion of it occupying the Western flanks of the Cascade Range of mountains and including the Islands of the Gulf of Georgia, is of a peculiarly mild